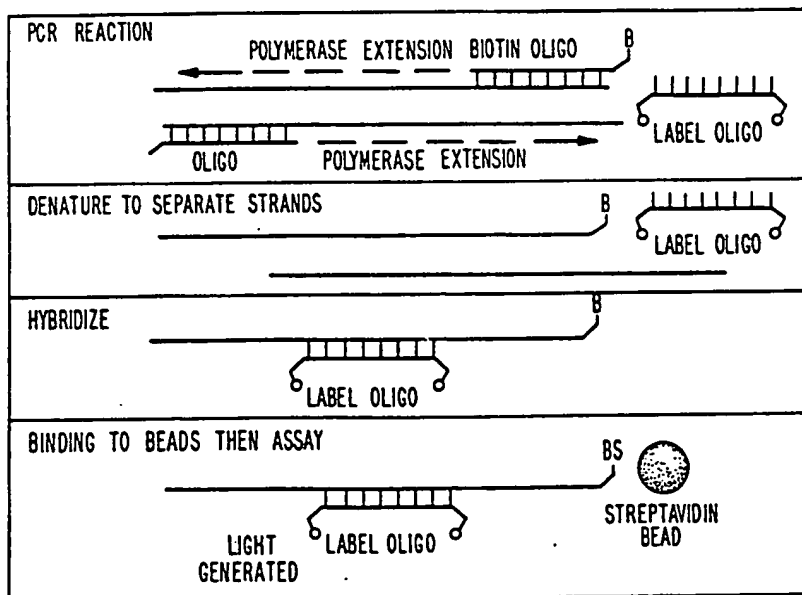


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(54) Title: RAPID ASSAYS FOR AMPLIFICATION PRODUCTS



(57) Abstract

A method of detecting a nucleic acid sequence of interest in the amplification product of a polymerase chain reaction or other primer directed reaction comprising the steps of: (a) incorporating in a polymerase chain reaction mixture or other primer directed reaction mixture at least one nucleic acid sequence complementary to said nucleic acid sequence of interest labeled (i) at the 3' end thereof, or (ii) at the 3' and the 5' end thereof with a compound capable of electrochemiluminescence; (b) conducting a polymerase chain reaction or other primer directed reaction; and (c) measuring the electrochemiluminescence of labeled amplification product.

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RAPID ASSAYS FOR AMPLIFICATION PRODUCTS**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

This invention relates to the detection or quantitation of amplified nucleic acid sequences. More specifically, this invention relates to the detection or quantitation of nucleic acid analytes of interest in the amplification product of a polymerase chain reaction in rapid, one step, homogeneous assays.

Several publications are referenced in this application by arabic numerals in parenthesis. Full citation of these references is found at the end of the specification immediately preceding the claims. These references describe the state-of-the-art to which this invention pertains.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The use of nucleic acid hybridization methods to detect disease states and infectious agents is a rapidly emerging technology (1). These methods have largely involved simple nonradioactive formats, aimed at achieving acceptance in the clinical laboratory (2,3). These assays use chemiluminescent or enzyme labels, or combinations of these to obtain the desired sensitivity (4). The rapid sample preparation offered by PCR offers the possibility of developing rapid and simple assays.

Nucleic Acid Amplification Processes

It is well known that a nucleic acid such as deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is able to serve as its own template during self-replication. It is also well known that a double stranded or duplex nucleic acid can be separated into its component single strands. These properties have been exploited to permit the *in vitro* amplification and modification of nucleic acid sequences by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

PCR is an *in vitro*, enzyme-based replication of nucleic acid sequences, using two oligonucleotide primers designed to hybridize to opposite strands and flank the region of interest on the target polynucleotide sequence.

During repetitive cycles the nucleic acid is subjected to strand separation, typically by thermal denaturation, the primers are hybridized (by annealing if thermal cycling is used) to the single strand templates, and an enzyme such as DNA polymerase (DNA template to DNA primer extension) or reverse transcriptase (ribonucleic acid or "RNA" template to DNA primer extension or DNA template to DNA primer extension) extends the primers on the templates. Both of the strands (plus and minus), including newly synthesized strands are made available as templates for the extension of both primers respectively by the strand separation step. The result, with two primers, is an exponential increase (hence the term "chain reaction") in template nucleic acid copy number (both plus and minus strands) with each cycle, because with each cycle both the plus and minus chains are replicated. The nucleic acid duplex which results will have termini corresponding to the ends of the specific primers used. It is possible, by means of PCR, to amplify, detect, or otherwise modify a nucleic acid sequence in vitro.

The preparation of primers for PCR requires that the terminal sequences of the nucleic acid strands (both the plus and minus templates) to be amplified or detected, be known (5). The sequence information may be derived by direct sequencing of the terminals of the nucleic acid of interest, or by sequencing the terminal of a polypeptide and producing a corresponding copy oligonucleotide primer. The optimal primer size is typically about 20-30 bases in length, but workable primers may be smaller or larger in particular circumstances. As is well known, as primer size decreases, the likelihood that the primer will hybridize to an unplanned site on the sequence of interest increases. Unplanned hybridizations can lead to an interruption of amplification of the desired product and production of products having either a smaller size or an undesired primer insert. Thus, the selection of two optimal primers

for PCR requires the avoidance of unplanned hybridization with the sequence of interest which is never practical.

The rational selection of primer sequence to avoid unplanned hybridizations is well known. Algorithms are known by which the artisan may compare proposed primer sequences to the entire template sequence (where known) and to any other sequences which are known to be present in an assay mixture.

The necessity for determining the terminal portion of the opposite strands of a nucleic acid sequence of interest and preparing two primers hybridizable thereto may be avoided by means of a universal primer. All DNA sequences present will receive a universal primer binding site and be amplified by the universal primer.

PCR amplification has been used to isolate new gene sequences from a polynucleotide sequence library. While new genes may also be isolated by means of a sufficiently complementary probe incorporating a portion of the sequence of the new gene, such probe isolation methods lack the sensitivity provided by PCR.

In the prior art assays based upon PCR, nucleic acid probes labeled at their 5' end have been used to hybridize to the nucleic acid analytes of interest. These probes occasionally enter into the polymerase chain reaction at their unlabeled 3' end resulting in spurious results. The prior art assays are also heterogeneous, i.e., separation assays. As such they are time consuming and the multiple wash steps involved introduce the possibility of contamination of the assay sample.

Detection of Labeled Nucleic Acid Sequence

Numerous methods and systems have been developed for the detection and quantitation of nucleic acid analytes of interest in biochemical and biological substances. Typically, the existence of a nucleic acid analyte of interest is indicated by the presence or absence of an observable "label" attached to a probe which binds to the analyte of interest. Of particular interest are labels

which can be made to luminesce through photochemical, chemical, and electrochemical means.

"Photoluminescence" is the process whereby a material is induced to luminesce when it absorbs
5 electromagnetic radiation. Fluorescence and phosphorescence are types of photoluminescence. "Chemiluminescent" processes entail the creation of luminescent species by chemical transfer of energy. "Electrochemiluminescence" entails creation of luminescent
10 species electrochemically.

Electrochemiluminescent (ECL) assay techniques are an improvement on chemiluminescent techniques. They provide a sensitive and precise measurement of the presence and concentration of an analyte of interest. In such
15 techniques, the incubated sample is exposed to a voltametric working electrode in order to trigger luminescence. In the proper chemical environment, such electrochemiluminescence is triggered by a voltage impressed on the working electrode at a particular time and
20 in a particular manner. The light produced by the label is measured and indicates the presence or quantity of the analyte. For a fuller description of such ECL techniques, reference is made to PCT published application number US85/01253 (W086/02734), PCT published application number
25 US87/00987 (W087/06706) and PCT published application number US 88/03947 (W089/04302). The disclosures of the aforesaid applications are incorporated by reference.

It is possible to carry out electrochemiluminescent assays with and without a separation step
30 during the assay procedure, and to maximize the signal modulation at different concentrations of analyte so that precise and sensitive measurements can be made.

PCT published application number US 89/04919 (W090/05301) teaches sensitive, specific binding assay
35 methods based on a luminescent phenomenon wherein inert microparticulate matter is specifically bound to one of the binding reactants of the assay system. The assays may be

performed in a heterogeneous (one or more separation steps) assay format and may also be used most advantageously in a homogeneous (nonseparation) assay format.

The luminescence arises from electrochemiluminescence (ECL) induced by exposing the label compound, whether bound or unbound to specific binding partners, to a voltametric working electrode. The ECL reactive mixture is controllably triggered to emit light by a voltage impressed on the working electrode at a particular time and in a particular manner to generate light.

U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 267,509 and U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 266,914 relate to preferred assay compositions. The disclosures of these applications are incorporated by reference.

U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 267,234, U.S. Patent No. 5,061,445 and U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 744,890, U.S. Patent No. _____ teach preferred apparatus for the conduct of ECL-based assays. U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 652,427 describes preferred methods and apparatus for conducting ECL-based assays. The disclosures of all these applications, which are also incorporated by reference, permit the detection and quantitation of extremely small quantities of analytes in a variety of assays performed in research and clinical settings.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

It is a primary object of the invention to provide a method for rapidly conducting assays for nucleic acids amplified in polymerase chain reactions or other primer directed amplifications.

It is another and related object of the invention to provide a method for rapidly conducting sensitive, reliable homogeneous assays for nucleic acids of interest amplified in polymerase chain reactions.

It is yet another and related object of the invention to provide such assays which avoid the wash steps and sample contamination associated with prior art assays.

It is a further and related object of the invention to provide assays which avoid the problems and spurious results associated with the use of 5' probes.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 These objects are achieved in rapid non-separation assays for amplified DNA which avoid the contamination and time wasted by the addition of probe and the multiple wash steps used in conventional assays. Oligonucleotide primers, bound to a binding moiety or
10 detectable label and an oligonucleotide probe, labeled at its 3' or 3' and 5' ends with either a binding moiety or detectable label, such that both a binding moiety and a detectable label are both present in the mixture of primer and probe. This mixture of probe and primer is introduced
15 into a PCR or other primer directed reaction mixture, such that the mixture is complete for reaction on the addition of the modified primer. The 3' or 3'5' labeled probes are not incorporated into the PCR product and thus maintain their specificity for hybridization unlike 5' labeled
20 primers. Samples from these PCR/hybridizations are then sampled into a suspension of streptavidin beads and placed directly in an ECL analyzer. This rapid sample handling avoids the wash steps involved with typical hybridization assays.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 Fig. 1 is an assay format for rapid one step assay.

 Fig. 2 is an assay for HIV 1 gag, rapid one step assay.

30 Fig. 3 is an assay for the cystic fibrosis gene, rapid one step assay.

 Fig. 4 is an assay for synthetic cystic fibrosis genes, demonstrating its specificity.

35 Fig. 5 is an assay for cystic fibrosis genes in normal human samples.

 Fig. 6 is an assay for cystic fibrosis genes in human samples from the University of North Carolina.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**Definitions**

In order to more clearly understand the invention, certain terms are defined as follows.

5 A "nucleotide" is one of four bases: adenine, cytosine, guanine, and thymine (DNA) or uracil (RNA), plus a sugar (deoxyribose for DNA, ribose for RNA), plus a phosphate. In order to provide monomers for the DNA polymerization reaction, typically all four of the
10 deoxynucleotide triphosphates are required. A nucleotide as defined herein may also include modified bases such as 5-methyl-dCTP and 7-deaza-dGTP used to improve the action of polymerase on templates. The term nucleotide as used herein also includes bases linked to biotin and digoxigenin
15 (Digoxigenin-11-UTP from Boehringer Mannheim, Indianapolis, Indiana), and biotin-21-UTP and amino-7-dUTP (Clontech, Palo Alto, California) which may be incorporated directly into a primer or into a primer extension product during amplification, to provide for selective binding of
20 amplified sequences.

An "oligonucleotide" is a sequence formed of at least two nucleotides. A "polynucleotide" is a long oligonucleotide and may be either RNA or DNA. While the term oligonucleotide is generally used in the art to denote
25 smaller nucleic acid chains, and "polynucleotide" is generally used in the art to denote larger nucleic acid chains including DNA or RNA chromosomes or fragments thereof, the use of one or the other term herein is not a limitation or description of size unless expressly stated
30 to be.

The term "nucleic acid" refers to a polynucleotide of any length, including DNA or RNA chromosomes or fragments thereof with or without modified bases as described above.

35 A "sequence" (e.g. sequence, genetic sequence, polynucleotide sequence, nucleic acid sequence) refers to the actual enumerated bases (ribose or deoxyribose) present

in a polynucleotide strand reading from the 5' to 3' direction.

The "complement" to a first nucleotide sequence is well known to be a second sequence comprising those bases which will pair by Watson-Crick hybridization with the first sequence. Thus, the complement to the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) sequence 5'-ATGC 3' is well known to be 5'-GCAT 3'. For duplex, or double stranded DNA, each of the two strands are described as complementary to the other or as a complementary pair. The terms complement and anticomplement may also be used. With reference to the identification of the strand of duplex DNA from which transcription to RNA proceeds, the transcription strand is generally described as plus and its complement as minus (or "+" and "-"), or the transcription strand may be described as the sense strand, and its complement as antisense. Two strands each hybridized to the other having all base pairs complementary, are 100% complementary to each other. Two strands, each hybridized to the other, having 5% of bases non-complementary, are 95% complementary (or the two strands have 95% complementarity).

"Homology" between polynucleotide sequences refers to the degree of sequence similarity between the respective sequences. Two strands which are identical in sequence have 100% sequence homology. Two strands which differ by 5% of sequences have 95% sequence homology. The greater the degree of homology between two strands A and B, the greater the complementarity between A and the complement of B.

A "probe" is a single or double stranded nucleic acid which has a sequence complementary to a target nucleic acid sequence of interest and which has some additional feature enabling the measurement of the probe - target duplex. The artisan will understand that if the probe and/or the target is double stranded, the double stranded nucleic acid must undergo strand separation before hybridization can take place.

A probe is rendered detectable by an attached tag or label. A tag or label linked to a probe may include, in principle, a fluorescent or luminescent tag, an isotopic (e.g. radioisotope or magnetic resonance) label, a dye label, an enzyme label, an antigenic determinant detectable by an antibody, or a binding moiety such as biotin enabling yet another moiety such as a streptavidin coated bead to specifically attach to the probe. When the labeled or tagged probe - target duplex is formed, that duplex may be detected by the characteristic properties of the tag or label. The probe with its label moiety is captured by the target with its labeled moiety via hybridization and duplex formation allowing detection by a label.

A "primer" is a relatively short segment of oligonucleotide which is complementary to a portion of the sequence of interest (the sequence of interest can be a subfragment within a larger nucleic acid sequence). A primer represents a 5' terminus of the resulting extension product. A primer which is complementary at its 3' terminus to the sequence of interest on the template strand enables this 3' terminus to be acted on by a polymerase on hybridization to the template. A primer may also be modified at its 5' end with a binding moiety or detectable label.

"Strand separation" refers to the conversion of a double stranded or duplex nucleic acid to two complementary single stranded polynucleotides. The separation process may employ well known techniques including: enzyme mediated separation (e.g. by the enzyme helicase (5), physical-chemical separation (pH, ionic concentration and the like), and thermal separation also known as thermal denaturing. Thermal denaturing (also referred to as "melting") is the separation of a double stranded polynucleotide (fully or partially duplex) into at least two single strands of polynucleotide by raising the temperature of the solution holding that polynucleotide.

"Hybridization" describes the formation of double stranded or duplex nucleic acid from complementary single stranded nucleic acids. Hybridization may take place between sufficiently complementary single stranded DNA and/or RNA to form: DNA-DNA, DNA-RNA, or RNA-RNA.

The *in vitro* amplification of DNA is catalyzed by DNA polymerase. A number of types of DNA polymerase are known to the art. They generally share the common property of catalyzing the synthesis of a double stranded DNA sequence utilizing a single stranded template to which a primer is annealed. DNA polymerases extracted from most organisms become inactive at the temperatures required for thermal denaturing of nucleic acids. Thus, replacement of the enzyme at the start of each thermal cycle, or the addition of a factor able to prevent heat inactivation, is required if such heat sensitive enzymes are utilized. The DNA polymerases which are preferred for *in vitro* PCR as well as for the invention are derived from organisms which thrive at high temperatures and thus are heat resistant, i.e. thus maintain adequate catalytic activity at the temperature which denatures duplex DNA.

The reaction catalyzed by DNA polymerase is known to the art, and referred to herein as the "DNA polymerase reaction". The reaction requires some or all of the four deoxyribonucleotide triphosphates, primers, preferably in molar excess and a means for cyclic strand separation. Strand separation is preferably achieved by thermal cycling between annealing and denaturation temperatures. Reverse transcriptase is known to mediate both RNA to DNA copying, as well as DNA to DNA copying. Hence, any number of enzymes now known will catalyze the chain reaction.

"Electrochemiluminescent (ECL) labels" are those which can be made to become luminescent species when acted on electrochemically. Such ECL labels are described in published applications by Bard et al. and Massey et al. (PCT US85/02153, WO86/02734 and PCT US87/00987, WO87/06706).

The terms "detection" and "quantitation" are referred to as "measurement", it being understood that quantitation may require preparation of reference compositions and calibrations.

5 "ECL apparatus" an "ECL analyzer" is any apparatus for performing electrochemiluminescence based assays.

Detailed Description

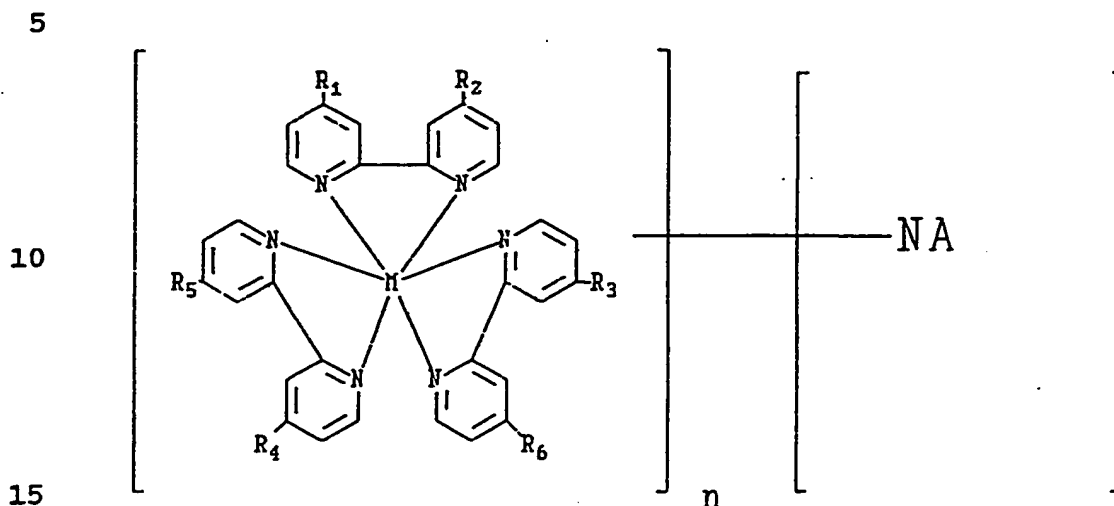
Improved rapid, non-separation assays for
10 amplified nucleic acid sequences have been developed using oligonucleotides having 3' or 3'5' electrochemiluminescent labels. Oligonucleotides having 3' or 3'5' labels are not able to act as primers in the PCR or other primer directed reactions. They remain at the end of the amplification
15 process available for hybridization to the excess of amplified nucleic acid.

Assays making use of this probe system are rapid because the probe can hybridize within the thermocycler program. By using ECL technology to detect binding events
20 the need for external washes or other manipulations is avoided. Of course, wash steps may optionally be used. These assay formats obviate the need to make separate additions and to risk contamination problems. While described below primarily in connection with PCR reactions,
25 the invention can be used in any primer directed reaction.

Assays for the detection of the HIV1 gag gene and the human cystic fibrosis gene based on the use of previously described PCR protocols (6,7) is described below. Also described is a study of 15 patient samples
30 tested for their cystic fibrosis status. Samples used were 5 normal, 5 heterozygous for the 508 deletion, and 5 homozygous for the 508 deletion.

In its preferred embodiment the invention comprises a method of detecting a nucleic acid sequence of
35 interest in the product of a polymerase chain reaction or other primer directed amplification reaction comprising the steps of (a) incorporating in a polymerase chain reaction

or other primer directed reaction mixture, at least one labeled nucleic acid sequence which is capable of electrochemiluminescence and is complementary to said nucleic acid sequence of interest, having the formula:



wherein M is ruthenium, osmium or rhenium, R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅ and R₆ may be the same or different and each is H, alkyl of 1-4 carbon atoms or a linker group, NA is said nucleic acid sequence linked to one of the bipyridyl groups at its 3' end or to two bipyridyl groups at its 3' and its 5' ends and n is either 1 or 2 ; (b) conducting a polymerase or other primer directed reaction; and (c) measuring the electrochemiluminescence of said labeled amplification product. In a particularly preferred embodiment, a multiple number of 3' labeled nucleic acid sequences are incorporated in a primer directed reaction.

EXAMPLES

Methodology

30 Oligonucleotides were synthesized on an Applied Biosystems 380B DNA synthesizer and functionalized with 5' or 3' amino groups using amino modifiers from Clontech (10). The oligonucleotides specific for the HIV gag gene PCR assays were the SK38 primer
 35 (ATAATCCACCTATCCAGTAGGAGAAAT) the SK39 primer TTTGGTCCTTGTCTTATGTCCAGAATGC) and the SK19 probe (ATCCTGGGATTAAATAAAATAGTAAGAATGTATAGCCCTAC) as previously

described (6). Probe SK19 was labeled at both 3' and 5' ends using the tag-NHS. In the case of the cystic fibrosis gene the oligonucleotides were CFF(GACTTCACTTCTAATGATGA) and CFR(CTCTTCTAGTTGGCATGCT) for priming. The probes were

5 CFN2 (GAAACACCAAAGATGATATT) for the normal gene and CFD2 (AACACC-AATGATATTTTCTTT) for the 508 deletion. These were labeled at 3' and 3'5' sites via amino groups with the N-hydroxy succinimide ester of Ru(bpy)₃²⁺ (8,9,11). Primers SK39 and CFF were the 5' biotinylated primers in the

10 amplification reaction with unlabeled SK38 and CFR respectively. A non-specific oligonucleotide lambda 1 (GAAAATGTGCTGACCGGACATGAAAATGAG) was also synthesized and labeled at the 3' end to use as a control for background signals. Oligonucleotides were prepared for labeling by

15 Biogel P6 column chromatography in 0.3 M NaCl, followed by precipitation of the excluded oligonucleotide peak. Typically, 0.1 μmole of oligonucleotide was reacted with 0.5 μmole of ORIGEN Label in 80% dimethyl sulfoxide/phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4. Biotinylation

20 of the oligonucleotides was performed essentially as above except biotin X-NHS (Clontech) in 50% dimethyl sulfoxide was used for labeling. The labeled oligonucleotides were precipitated with ethanol and washed to remove unincorporated label. The synthetic cystic fibrosis

25 sequences used to test the specificity of the system were as follows, the normal sequence, CF normal; GACTTCACTTCTAATGATGATAAAGAAAATATCATCTTTGGTGTTCCTATGATGAA-TATAGATACAGAAGCGAGCATGCCAACTAGAAGAG; and the mutant sequence, CF D508; GACTTCACTTCTAATGATGATAAAGAAAATATCATTTG-
30 GTGTTTCCTATGATGAATATAGATACAGAAGCGAGCATGCCAACTAGAAGAG.

The PCR for the HIV1 gag gene was performed essentially as described (6) using a 25 μl reaction volume containing 75ng (7.5pmoles) of the biotinylated SK39 and 75ng (7.5pmoles) of SK38 and 1.25ng of SK19. The

35 temperature cycles used on the Perkin Elmer Thermocycler were as follows: 95°C 1 min., 60°C 1 min., the cycle number was 40. This was followed by a cycle of 60°C 30 min.

Polymerase chain reactions for the cystic fibrosis gene or synthetic genes were performed essentially as described (7) using 25 μ l reaction volumes containing 75ng (7.5pmoles) of CFR and 75ng (7.5pmoles) of CFF biotinylated, and 5ng of CFN2 or CFD2 labeled at the 3' or 3'5' ends. The cycle conditions for the cystic fibrosis assay were 30 cycles of 94°C 1 min., 55°C 2 min., 72°C 2 min. This was followed by a cycle of 98°C 5 min. 65°C 30 min. The synthetic genes were used at concentration to mimic the concentration in normal human DNA for single copy genes i.e. 3×10^5 per μ g of DNA. Salmon sperm DNA was used as a non specific DNA in these synthetic gene amplification reactions.

Following the PCR/hybridization cycles 2 μ l samples were added to 15 μ g of 2.8 μ m streptavidin coated magnetic beads (Dynal, Great Neck, N.Y.) in 240 μ l of ECL assay buffer on an ECL analyzer, incubated for 15 min. followed by analysis for ECL. In the case of the cystic fibrosis assay the samples were added to 240 μ l of 30% formamide/ORIGEN assay buffer.

EXAMPLE I

Assay Format For Rapid One Step Assay

The PCR reaction was run using a biotinylated primer and an unlabeled primer. The PCR thermocycles were run as normal for 40 cycles. At the end of the thermocycling an extended incubation was added for the hybridization. The samples at the end of the final incubation cycle were then ready for binding to beads, samples were taken and added to beads for binding (15 min.) at room temperature on an ECL analyzer, then analyzed for electrochemiluminescence. The results are shown in Fig. 1.

EXAMPLE II

Assay For HIV 1 gag, Rapid One Step Assay

The PCR was run for 35 cycles with the HIV1 gag specific primers including the SK19 3'5' labeled probe. The samples of positive HIV1 DNA were dilutions of the standard provided in the Perkin Elmer Cetus Kit. Samples

of the PCR 2 μ l were added to streptavidin beads incubated with shaking for 15 min. and analyzed for electrochemiluminescence using an ECL analyzer.

The results are shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 2 demonstrates a simplified PCR assay for rapid detection of the HIV1 gag gene. This ability is due in part to the ECL system and the ECL-based assay formats. The ECL system specifically provides (i) a stable label, able to withstand the rigors of the PCR, (ii) an assay modality which due to the nature of the ECL removes the need for external washes, (iii) a sensitivity for the detection of analyte which rivals radioactivity.

The results for the HIV1 gag study demonstrated the detection of copy numbers down to 12.5 copies with little effort. The utility of this methodology for a rapid screening system is clear and would, with improved thermocycler performance, allow the detection of much lower copy numbers.

EXAMPLE III

20 Assay For The Cystic Fibrosis Gene, Rapid One Step Assay

The assay of the invention was used to discriminate genes which had few mutations compared to the normal gene as is the case for the 508 codon deletion in the cystic fibrosis gene. The assay was tested using human DNA from cell lines, from human placenta, from normal subjects and with synthetic genes.

The PCR was run for 30 cycles with the cystic fibrosis specific primers including the 3'5' labeled CFN2. The samples of DNA were dilutions of DNA isolated from a human cell line (HeLa,8). Samples of the PCR 2 μ l were added to streptavidin beads incubated with shaking for 15 min. and analyzed for electrochemiluminescence using an ECL analyzer.

The results of the assay are illustrated in Fig. 3. The success of the assay for the cystic fibrosis gene and as expected the sensitivity of the system enabling the detection of the gene in less than 1ng of human DNA is demonstrated.

EXAMPLE IV**Assay for Synthetic Cystic Fibrosis Genes, Demonstrating its Specificity**

To investigate the specificity of the invention
5 for the cystic fibrosis gene two synthetic sequences were generated which contained, respectively, the normal gene sequence and the mutant gene sequence, containing the 508 deletion. These gene standards were diluted to the concentration found in human DNA to determine the
10 specificity of the hybridization reaction without any doubt as to the nature of the cystic fibrosis sequences being amplified.

The PCR was run for 30 cycles with the cystic fibrosis specific primers including the 3' labeled probes
15 CFN2 and CFD2. The samples of DNA were dilutions of synthetic DNA made into salmon sperm DNA. The concentration of these sequences was at the same level, as found in human DNA. Samples of the PCR 2 μ l were added to 15 μ g of streptavidin beads incubated with shaking for 15
20 min. and analyzed for electrochemiluminescence using an ECL analyzer.

The results shown in Fig. 4 show the assay's ability to detect specifically the normal or the mutant gene. This rapid assay format is able to rapidly detect
25 and discriminate closely related sequences.

EXAMPLE V**Assay for Cystic Fibrosis Genes in Normal Human Samples**

The PCR was run for 30 cycles with the cystic fibrosis specific primers including the 3'5' labeled probes
30 CFN2 and CFD2. The samples of DNA were individual samples of Human DNA isolated from individual chorionic membranes (Sigma Ltd). Samples of the PCR 2 μ l were added to 15 μ g of streptavidin beads incubated with shaking for 15 min. and analyzed for electrochemiluminescence using an ECL
35 analyzer.

EXAMPLE VI**Assay for Cystic Fibrosis Genes in Human
Samples from University of North Carolina**

Th data from Example IV was corroborated by
5 assaying a set of human DNA samples from North Carolina
where each of the samples was accurately assayed using the
method of the invention compared to previous methods (7).
The data exhibited a wide range of signals due to the
vagaries of the PCR and the variation in the sample DNA
10 concentration but with the consistence of the background it
was possible to score the presence of the normal gene by
the signal obtained with the CFN2 probe and the presence of
the mutant gene with the CFD2 probe. Sample 15 in these
studies gave the lowest signal but still significantly
15 above the non-specific probes signal. The data are set
forth in Fig. 6.

The PCR was run for 30 cycles with the cystic
fibrosis specific primers including the 3' labeled probes
CFN2, CFD2, and a non specific probe (lambda 1). The
20 samples of DNA were individual samples of Human DNA at 0.5
to 2.5 μ g/ μ l, 1 μ l of each of these was used in the PCR.
Samples of the PCR 2 μ l were added to 15 μ g of streptavidin
beads incubated with shaking for 15 min. and analyzed for
electrochemiluminescence using an ECL analyzer.

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11. Blackburn, G.F., et al., Clin. Chem. 1991; 37:1534-39.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of detecting a nucleic acid sequence of interest in the amplification product of a polymerase chain reaction or other primer directed reaction
5 comprising the steps of:

(a) incorporating in a polymerase chain reaction mixture or other primer directed reaction mixture at least one nucleic acid sequence complementary to said nucleic acid sequence of interest labeled (i) at the 3' end
10 thereof, or (ii) at the 3' and the 5' end thereof with a compound capable of electrochemiluminescence;

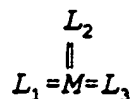
(b) conducting a polymerase chain reaction or other primer directed reaction; and

(c) measuring the electrochemiluminescence
15 of labeled amplification product.

2. A method as recited in claim 1 where in a multiple number of 3' labeled nucleic acid sequences are incorporated in a primer directed reaction.

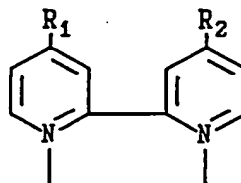
3. A method of detecting a nucleic acid sequence of interest in the amplification product of a polymerase chain reaction or other primer directed reaction
20 comprising the steps of:

(a) incorporating in a polymerase chain reaction mixture or other primer directed reaction mixture
25 at least one nucleic acid sequence complementary to said nucleic acid sequence of interest and labeled (i) at the 3' end thereof, or (ii) at the 3' and the 5' end thereof with a compound capable of electrochemi-luminescence of the formula:



wherein M is selected from the group consisting of Ru, Os and Re and L_1 , L_2 and L_3 are the same or different and each is

5



wherein R_1 and R_2 are the same or different and each is H, an alkyl group of 1-4 carbon atoms or a linker to said nucleic acid;

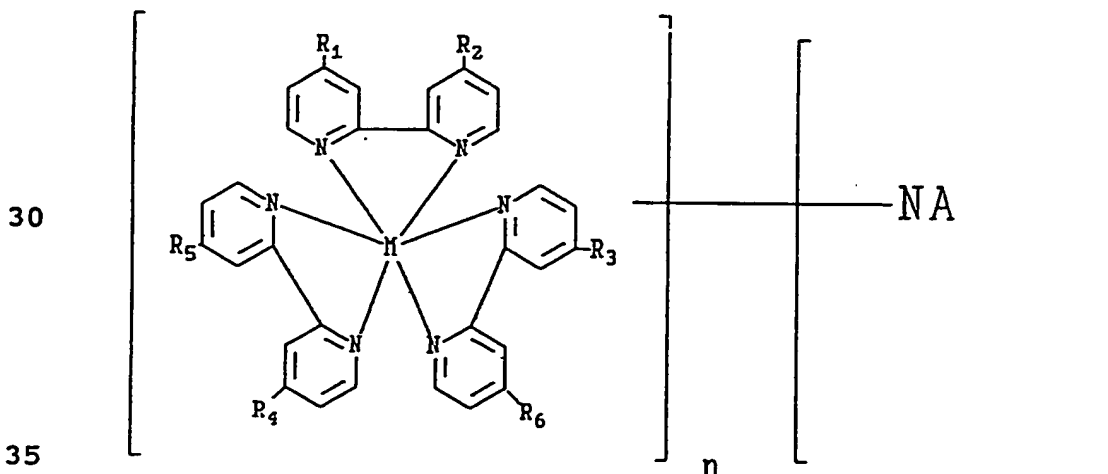
(b) conducting a polymerase chain reaction or other primer directed reaction; and

(c) measuring the electrochemiluminescence of labeled amplification product.

4. A method of detecting a nucleic acid sequence of interest in the amplification product of a polymerase chain reaction or other primer directed reaction comprising the steps of:

(a) incorporating in said polymerase chain reaction mixture or other primer directed reaction mixture at least one labeled nucleic acid sequence capable of electrochemiluminescence and complementary to said nucleic acid sequence of interest of the formula:

25



30

35

wherein M is ruthenium, osmium or rhenium, R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_6 may be the same or different and each is H, alkyl

of 1-4 carbon atoms, or a linker to NA, NA is said nucleic acid sequence linked to one of the bipyridyl groups at its 3' end or to two bipyridyl groups at its 3' and its 5' ends and n is either 1 or 2;

- 5 (b) conducting a polymerase chain reaction or other primer directed reaction; and
(c) measuring the electrochemiluminescence of labeled amplification product.

10 5. A method of detecting a nucleic acid sequence of interest in the amplification product of a polymerase chain reaction or other primer directed reaction comprising the steps of:

(a) incorporating in a polymerase chain
15 reaction mixture or other primer directed reaction mixture at least one nucleic acid sequence complementary to said nucleic acid sequence of interest labeled (i) at the 3' end thereof, or (ii) at the 3' and the 5' end thereof with a compound capable of electrochemiluminescence;

20 (b) conducting a polymerase chain reaction or other primer directed reaction;

(c) concentrating and washing the labeled amplification product; and

(d) measuring the electrochemiluminescence
25 of labeled amplification product.

6. A method of detecting a nucleic acid sequence of interest in the amplification product of a primer directed reaction comprising the steps of:

(a) incorporating in a primer directed
30 reaction mixture at least one nucleic acid sequence complementary to said nucleic acid sequence of interest labeled at the 3' end thereof with a labeled compound;

(b) conducting a primer directed reaction;
and

35 (c) measuring the labeled amplification product.

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FIG. 1

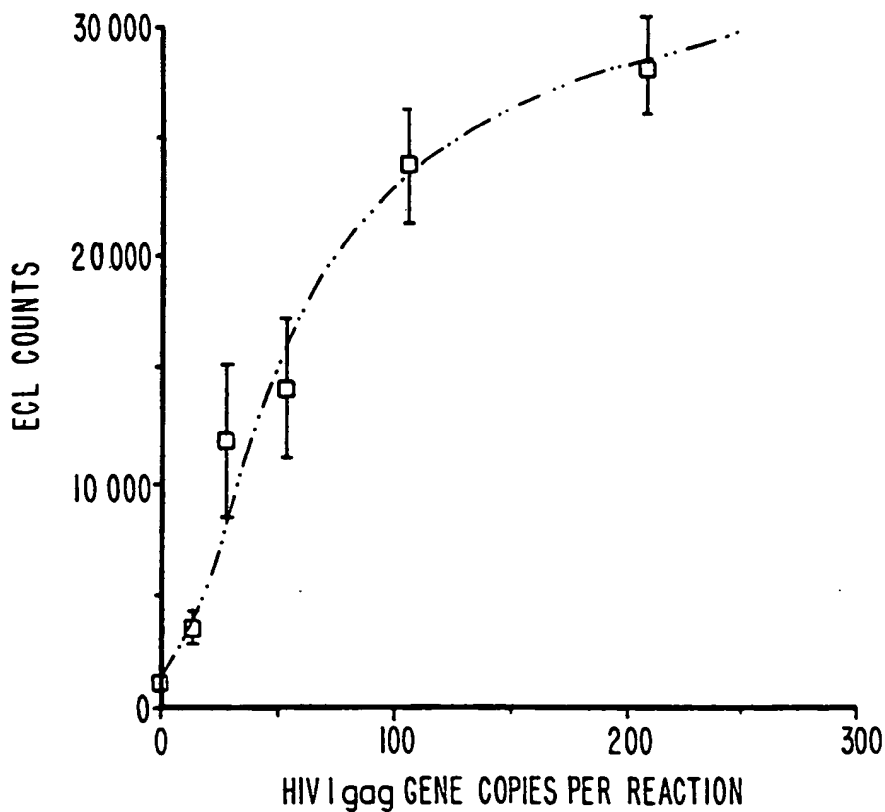
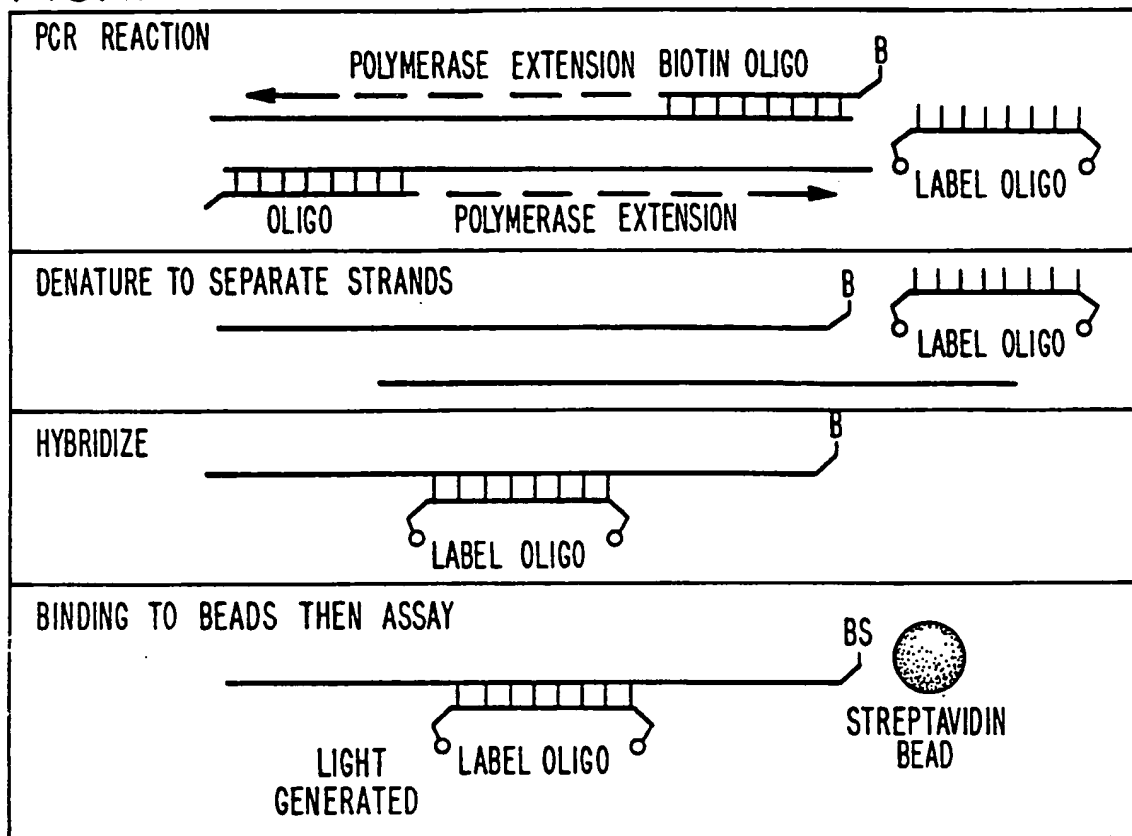


FIG. 2 SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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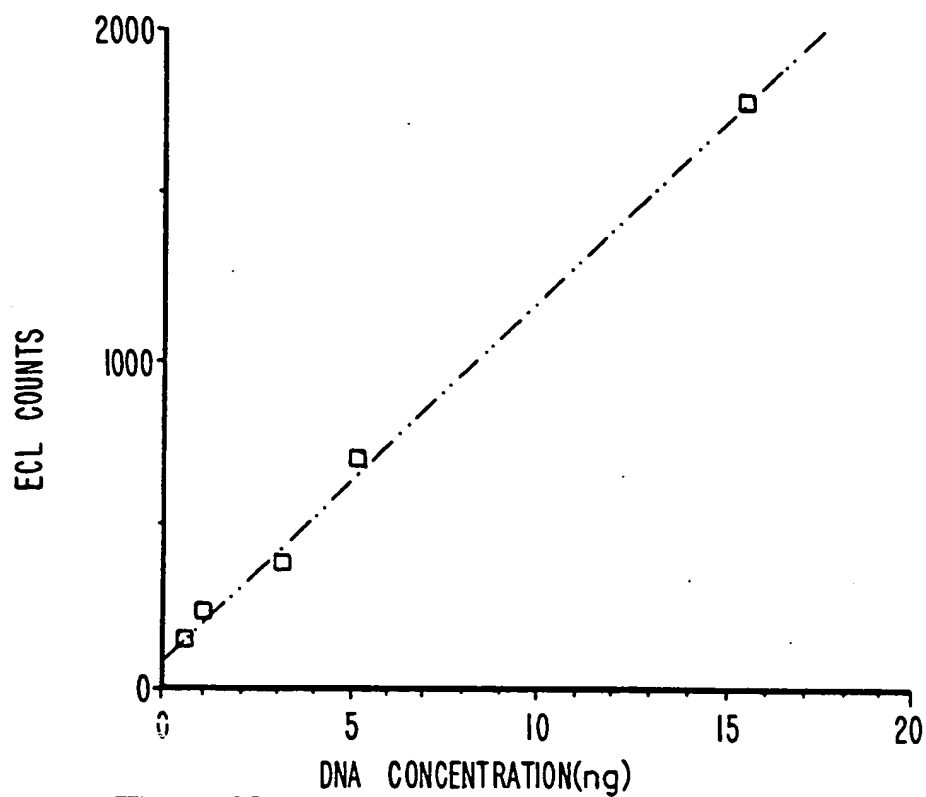


FIG. 3

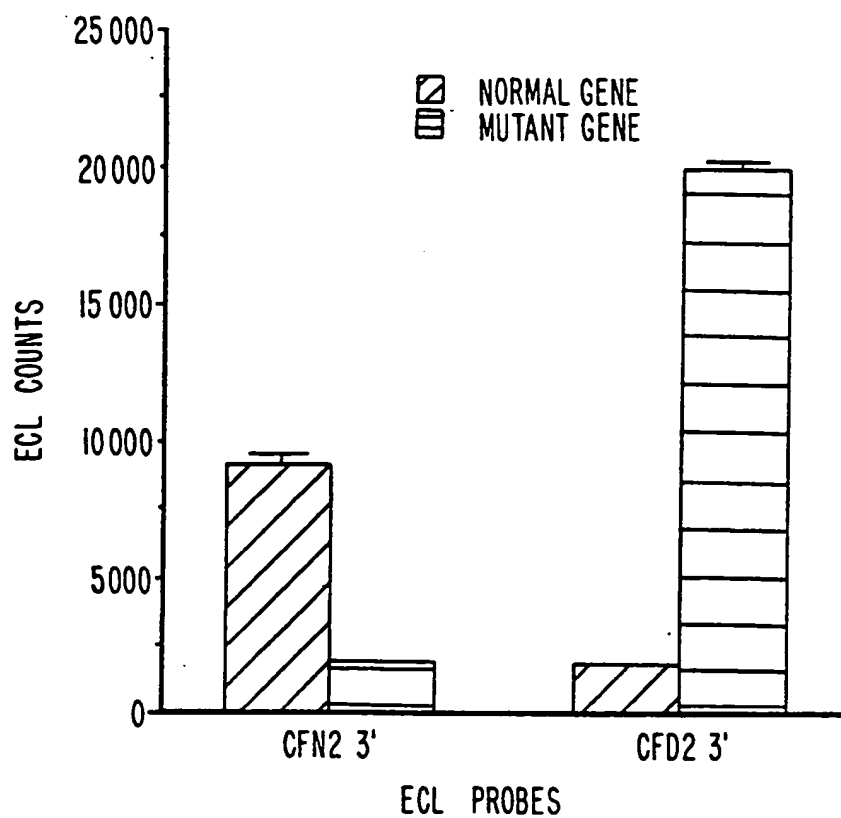


FIG. 4

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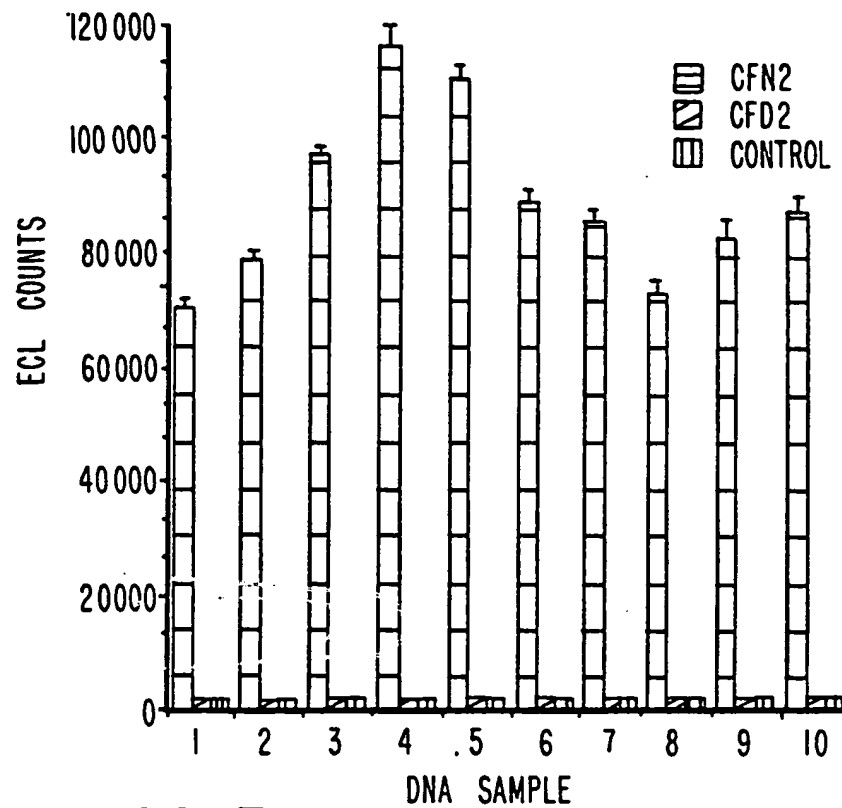


FIG. 5

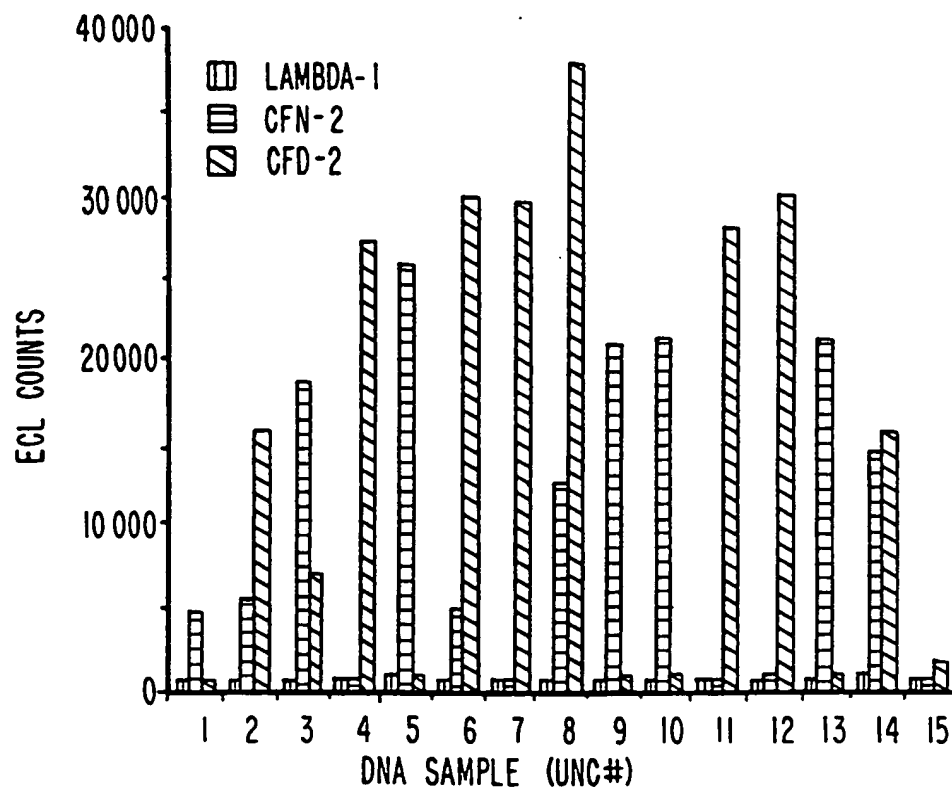


FIG. 6 SUBSTITUTE SHEET

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application N .

PCT/US92/09943

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) :C12Q 1/68; C12P 19/34

US CL :435/6, 91

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 435/6, 91

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS, MEDLINE, CAS ONLINE, WORLD PATENTS,
search terms: electrochemiluminescence, PCR, immobilized DNA, 3' labeled probe/primer**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Clinical Chemistry, Volume 37, No. 9, issued 1991, J. H. Kenten et al, "Rapid Electrochemiluminescence Assays of Polymerase Chain Reaction Products", pages 1626-1632, especially page 1628.	1-6
Y	WO 8706706 (Massey et al) 05 November 1987, pages 87-91.	1-6
Y	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, Volume 86, issued December 1989, F. F. Chehab et al, "Detection of Specific DNA Sequences by Fluorescence Amplification: A Color Complementation Assay", pages 9178-9182, especially page 9179.	1-6

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	A*	document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 DECEMBER 1992

Date of mailing of the international search report

25 JAN 1993

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